

the two Democrats (the completely different Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton) had more than one occasion to depend on them big time.

On an average day he could get your brother a fair shot at the police force, help repair Social Security, broker the biggest tax bill of modern times, keep the Big Dig's cash coming, and still make it home for supper.

All across the intersections where politics and government meet in the interests of real people, the shock and pain at Kirk O'Donnell's death over the Labor Day weekend is the only recent event to unite Republicans, congressional Democrats, and Clintonites in this season of shame and ugliness.

You'd think all this emotion concerned a senior statesman passing on after a long lifetime of service, the occasion for a proud-sad moment to celebrate a life lived magnificently.

But the shock and pain arrived like a rusty blade in the gut because O'Donnell was only 52; he did things in his 30s and 40s that big shots in their 60s never accomplished. But the best was still ahead of him, and the sky was the limit; if the Democrats ever elect another president, a Cabinet post or chief of the White House staff would have been lateral movements for him.

This is the kind of death that shakes your faith, making it all the more important to reaffirm it. And the fact is this blend of Dorchester and D.C., of Boston Latin and Brown was a walking reaffirmation of faith in the potential of public service, a shining example of the silent majority who don't broker votes for cash, check their principles at the front desk, ignore their families, welsh on their commitments, indulge their whims and their urges, lie, and shirk. His life demonstrates that at the end only two things matter—whether your word's any good and how you treat others.

Two stories: Kevin Hagen White gets the credit for discovering him in the early years of decentralized innovation and leadership and hope for the racially polarized town. By 1975, the young political junkie who could explain Boston by precinct or by parish was entrusted with White's third-term reelection campaign.

It was the roughest, ugliest, closest fight in modern Boston times. The people involved, despite all they've done since, still get together to tell the old stories and refight the old shouting matches. The one reputation that was enhanced by the bruising experience was O'Donnell's, for focusing like a laser beam on organizing the White vote and focusing on Joe Timilty's lack of a clear alternative.

After it was over and he was down in Washington with Tip O'Neill, it was increasingly clear that his former boss had lost his fastball. Again and again, from the shadows of the speaker's rooms in the Capitol, O'Donnell saw to Boston's interests. He would happily recount to me the stories of program formulas rejiggered to benefit the cities, of special items in appropriations bills (worth billions of dollars over time) as long as I understood that if I used his name in public he would rip my lungs out.

Just for the record, O'Donnell was more than enough of a city lover and urban scholar to know about subway analogies in politics. But he was the guy, in 1981, who called Social Security the third rail of American politics; few lines have been ripped off more. But he did it to make a point—that Ronald Reagan had touched it by reaching beyond his mandate to try to slash future benefits in a partisan initiative. With the help of the worst recession in 50 years, he and Speaker O'Neill pounced on that goof to effectively end the Reagan Revolution.

But that same skill was then put to use on the speaker's behalf to help broker a bipartisan repair job that has lasted 15 years and made the next stage of generational common sense possible. He was to Congress in the 1980s what Jim Baker was to the Reagan White House.

He was a big guy, with a big voice he rarely used except to laugh. Everyone trusted him. There are tears being shed today in saloons and salons, in boardrooms and in back rooms. Kirk O'Donnell's life demonstrates the power of the haunting challenge made famous by the Kennedys, that all of us can make a difference and that each of us should try.

[From the Boston Herald, Sept. 10, 1998]

O'DONNELL, BEST OF THE BREED

(By Susan Estrich)

A good man died on Saturday. He had a big smile, a big laugh and a great deal of power over the years. He used it well.

Ask people what they think of politics today, and the answer is generally not suitable for children to hear. The only things worse than politicians are the handlers and hacks who try to tell them what to do and us what to think, and then turn around and make money trashing their boss and the business they were in.

Kirk O'Donnell wasn't like that. He gave politics a good name.

Kirk was 52 when he died, jogging near his summer home in Scituate. He lived in Washington for most of his adult life and advised some of its most powerful men, but he was definitely a boy of Boston, and its politics—the way it should be.

He made his name working for Mayor Kevin White, who had promised to bring government to the people, which he did by creating "little city halls" in Boston's neighborhoods. Kirk's was a trailer in Fields Corner, where he helped working people who had no contacts or connections to be treated as if they did. He negotiated the system for them; he was their powerful friend and you didn't need a PAC to get his attention.

Later, working for Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill (a Cambridge resident), he said he had learned what he needed to know about Congress working at Fields Corner. I'm certain that he didn't just mean the business of politics—of phone calls and favors and chits to be spent—although given Congress, that is the most obvious meaning. For Kirk, the more important part of the lesson had to be about what politics is for.

Most people in politics work on either issues or politics, but not both. In this world, issues people tend to be viewed as nerds and wonks, a clear step beneath the gunslingers who do the politics and tell the speechwriters what to write. Kirk played both parts with equal ease; he was as good at one as the other, a rare combination that he used to bring legitimacy to the world of substance and substance to the world of politics. After his stint in the speaker's office, when he could have had any political job in town, he decided to help build a think-tank instead, giving the Center for National Policy a legitimacy that came from the fact that Kirk was heading it.

In 1988, I literally begged him to come to Boston to help me in the presidential campaign of Gov. Michael Dukakis. We were still doing well in the polls, but our communications problems were internal as well as external. He could see it when he came to talk to Dukakis and me. I was honest. To some, at the time, it certainly must have looked like a dream position: join the campaign of the nominee, who is heading for the convention and telling you that you are to be his chief political adviser. But Kirk knew better,

and so did I. We needed him; he didn't need us.

It turned out worse than we anticipated. Kirk could have spent a good deal of time explaining to the press, on background to be sure, how the campaign's biggest gaffes were contrary to his advice, how he had argued for this or that, written the lines himself or never even had the opportunity to—as the president's aides do regularly these days. But he never did. He never would. He grew up in Boston, where loyalty means standing by people when they're wrong and working for someone means being loyal to him.

Kirk leaves two children behind. Losing a father is terrible at any age, but when he is young and you need him, and he is a man like Kirk, it is an especially acute pain. I lost my father when he was 54, and I know all the trite sayings about how some people live a lifetime in a few years, and they inspire others and live on through their friends and family.

It is all true, but it is still not enough. Time does heal; deaths become part of our history. But the sad truth is that a good man died on Saturday, and he will be much missed, as he was much loved and respected. ●

## PROSTATE CANCER RESEARCH

● Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I stand before the Senate today to fight for the men of our country. I am referring to the cancer that has been most frequently diagnosed, in the last decade, in American men—prostate cancer. This cancer kills 40,000 American men every year and I am shocked we are even hesitating to appropriate the necessary funding to enable the Department of Defense to win this battle and find a cure.

I realize that I often find myself in this same place, fighting for women's health. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I have consistently fought to provide the necessary funding for breast cancer research. Just this year, I offered an amendment to the DoD authorization bill that appropriated \$175 million for the Breast Cancer Research Program. However, this is a critical time to invest in medical research, all medical research, including prostate cancer.

Mr. President, we need to fight for the lives of our husbands, brothers, sons, fathers, and grandfathers of America, as well as their families. Death from cancer is tragic yet even more so knowing that we are on the verge of finding a cure. I have been very pleased with the results of breast cancer research and I know that if we gave the DoD adequate funding, it would produce equally impressive results saving thousands of men who would have otherwise not survived this ravaging disease. I believe we have the science and technology to put an end to unnecessary prostate cancer fatalities.

I am fully confident that our medical community can step up and find a cure for prostate cancer. However, it is the duty of my colleagues and I to provide medical researchers the resources they need to do so. Now is the time to have faith in our scientific community and stand behind the DoD. President Clinton got the ball rolling when he funded

the first cycle of prostate cancer research grants. However, this is not enough. If the DoD is to maintain its program at its current level, it requires an appropriation in FY99 of \$80 million. There is no question in my mind what we need to do.

It is a stark reality that one in every six American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer during their lifetime. Most victims of this disease are over the age of 65. Upon entering the Senate, I requested to be put on the Veterans Committee to ensure the veterans of Washington state were getting the recognition and benefits to which they are entitled. Many of the men suffering from prostate cancer are veterans. They fought for our country and our freedom. It is time we returned the favor and find the cure to a disease that threatens them all.

Now is the time to tackle prostate cancer with equal vigor as breast cancer. This is not about decreasing statistics, but is about preventing American families from having to deal with this fatal disease. We must act now. To postpone this essential decision is unacceptable. We must have faith in our medical community and allow them to find the cure.●

#### TRUTH IN EMPLOYMENT ACT— MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to S. 1981, the so-called salting bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I object.  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to S. 1981, the salting bill, and send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 344, S. 1981, the salting legislation:

Trent Lott, Tim Hutchinson, Don Nickles, Lauch Faircloth, Paul Coverdell, John Ashcroft, Jim Inhofe, Susan Collins, Chuck Hagel, John Warner, Jeff Sessions, Connie Mack, Sam Brownback, Jesse Helms, Wayne Allard, and Kit Bond.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, this cloture vote will occur on Monday, September 14, 1998.

I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. I now withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed is withdrawn.

#### VITIATION OF PASSAGE—SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS 110 AND 111

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I have a number of housekeeping matters.

On behalf of Senator LOTT, I ask unanimous consent that passage of S. Con. Res. 110 and S. Con. Res. 111 be vitiated and the resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MEASURES INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Mr. SESSIONS. I further ask unanimous consent that the following calendar numbers be indefinitely postponed: 46, 84, 155, 226, 277, 279, 413, and 432.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(S. 717, S. 924, S. 1156, S.J. Res. 37, S. 845, S. 1287, S. 2038, and S. 627 were indefinitely postponed.)

#### SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FINANCIAL REPORT EXTENSION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 458, S. 2071.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2071) to extend a quarterly financial report program administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2071) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2071

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT PROGRAM.

Section 4(b) of the Act entitled "An Act to amend title 13, United States Code, to transfer responsibility for the quarterly financial report from the Federal Trade Commission to the Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes", approved January 12, 1983 (Public Law 97-454; 13 U.S.C. 91 note), is amended by striking "September 30, 1998" and inserting "September 30, 2005".

#### MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 2454

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill that is due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The clerk will read the bill for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2454) to provide for competition between forms of motor vehicle insurance, to permit an owner of a motor vehicle to choose the most appropriate form of insurance for that person, to guarantee affordable premiums, to provide for more adequate and timely compensation for accident victims, and for other purposes.

Mr. SESSIONS. I object to further proceedings on the bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask that the bill be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the Calendar of General Orders.

#### ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Friday, September 11. I further ask that when the Senate reconvenes on Friday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the time between 9:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. be equally divided between Senators ABRAHAM and LEAHY or their designees. I further ask that at 10 a.m. the Senate proceed to the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to the child custody bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. I further ask that if an agreement cannot be reached on the bankruptcy bill, there be 30 minutes for closing remarks to be followed by a cloture vote on the Grassley substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that Senators have until 10 a.m. to file second-degree amendments to the bankruptcy amendment to the bankruptcy bill if the cloture vote occurs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. For the information of all Senators, and on behalf of the majority leader, Senator LOTT, when the Senate reconvenes on Friday at 9:30 a.m., there will be 30 minutes for debate on the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the child custody protection bill. At 10 a.m., a cloture vote will occur on the child custody bill. If an agreement can be reached with respect to the bankruptcy bill, then the second cloture vote with respect to the bankruptcy bill will be vitiated. If an agreement cannot be reached, a second cloture vote would occur at approximately 11 a.m. At the conclusion of the two votes, the Senate can be expected to resume the Interior appropriations bill. Therefore, additional votes can be expected during Friday's session of the Senate.